

A PARTISAN REPORT IN WHAT SENATOR COKE CALLS THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

On the Alleged Texas Outrages—The Territorial Bill in the House—A Little Filibustering—A Vote to be Taken Today.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, which was laid on the table and ordered printed. It instructs the committee so to frame legislation on the subject of elections that it shall not apply to any state whose constitution and laws provide ample security for an honest exercise of the right to vote; for the just, impartial and true ascertainment and certification of the results; and in which state those requirements have been honestly complied with.

THE DISMAL SWAMP THEORY.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the committee on commerce to take into consideration the question of expediency of the purchase by the United States of the Dismal Swamp canal in the states of Virginia and North Carolina, with a view to its being improved and made an adequate highway for commerce, between Chesapeake bay and the principal sounds of North Carolina, and with a view to utilizing the fresh water of the canal and its feeders in a basin for naval vessels of the navy.

A CONFERENCE ON THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

A conference was held on the legislative appropriation bill and Messrs. Allison, Dawes and Cockrell were appointed conferees.

THE TEXAS RESOLUTION.

The senate then, at 2:15, resumed consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, and was addressed by Mr. Coke. He mentioned the pleasure with which he had listened yesterday to the amiable and even-tempered statement of Mr. Evans and said he would have said nothing, if that senator's remarks had not been supplemented by the report of the committee on privileges and elections which had been published the previous day. But that report he could not permit to go unchallenged. He declared on his responsibility as a man and senator, that it was unjust, one-sided and partisan. If the committee had been composed of judges, inculcating testimony could not have been more thoroughly congregated in the report, nor exoneratory testimony more thoroughly excluded. The senate and country should recollect, on reading the report, that it was politics. It was based principally on three memorialists—Hawthorn, Moore and Chute—and took no note of the testimony of twenty-five witnesses to the effect that Hawthorn and Chute were

MEN OF INFAMOUS CHARACTER.

and unworthy of credit, and that Moore was about as bad as the others. He condemned, as the people of Washington county and of Texas condemned, all violations of law there, and declared that attempted to fix the responsibility for them on that people had no support except the testimony of "the infamous trio and some of their vile and unscrupulous associates." These three had tried to make it appear that they were forced to leave the country because of their politics, while the fact was (he asserted) that they had left it because they were

REGARDED AS MORAL LEVELS.

unfit for decent association. He would prove that by reference to the testimony of the witnesses which had not been recited in the report of the committee. He declared that when the memorialists lost the public offices which they had held in the country, they were covered all over with indictments for official malfeasance.

Mr. Coke sent to the clerk's desk and had read a counter memorial of citizens of Breunham, painting in very dark colors the characters of Hawthorn, and Schurz denying all their material allegations and presenting the democratic side of troubles in Washington county. He also sent to the clerk's desk and had read testimony in corroboration of this counter memorial.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. Coke yielded for other business.

Mr. Vance was, at his own request (presented through Mr. Harris) excused from further service on the committee on privileges and elections, and Mr. Gray was appointed in his stead.

After a brief executive session, the senate, at 5:10, adjourned.

THE DAKOTA BILL.

Mr. Cox's Substitute—Filibustering Tactics Again.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, the senate bill was passed providing for writs of error to the United States supreme court in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the court below.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, senate amendments were non-concurred in to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills; and Messrs. Forney, Randall and Cannon were appointed conferees.

TERMINAL ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, called up the conference report on the senate bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota. The report which reports a total disagreement was agreed to.

Mr. Springer moved that the house insist on its amendment and ask for another conference.

This motion having been agreed to, Mr. Baker, of New York, offered a resolution giving the house conferees the following instructions: First, to exclude the territory of New Mexico from the bill; second, to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the president under the Sioux falls constitution, to be resubmitted to the people of South Dakota; and a provision for a new election of state and federal officers and without a new vote on the question of division; third, that the proposed states of North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall be admitted on the same basis, either by proclamation of the president or by formal act of admission.

MR. COX'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a substitute for the resolution differing only from Mr. Baker's proposition in that it provides for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation of the president.

Mr. Baker accepted Mr. Cox's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, demanded a division and a vote was first taken upon that portion of the resolution instructing the conferees to eliminate New Mexico from the bill.

It was agreed to, yeas 135, nays 106.

But at the last moment Mr. Breckinridge changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

On motion of Mr. Baker, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The next clause of the resolution which was voted upon was that instructing the conferees to demand a bill as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation, without further vote on the question of division.

This clause was agreed to—yeas 137, nays 102.

Motions to reconsider and lay upon the table were made by Mr. Baker, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion.

Mr. Breckinridge introduced a motion to adjourn, but this was voted down.

APPEALING TO THE FILIBUSTERS.

Mr. Baker appealed in the name of the appropriation bill to Mr. Breckinridge not to filibuster against this measure.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that he did not intend to filibuster any longer than was necessary to secure a full house to vote upon the measure. That could be secured tomorrow.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, then interposed another motion to adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

This motion having been voted down—yeas 82, nays 142—Mr. Breckinridge followed it up with a motion for a recess until 11:30 tomorrow, and raised the point of no quorum.

Messrs. Baker and Breckinridge then attempted to reach an arrangement by which a vote on the motion to table the motion to reconsider should be taken now, but a demand for the "regular order" from the republicans side shut short any agreement, and Mr. McMillin again moved an adjournment.

Before the yeas and nays were called Mr.

Russell, of Massachusetts, rose to correct the record, which reported him as having yesterday voted against the resolution of the minority of the committee on elections. He had, in fact, voted in the affirmative.

The motion to adjourn having been voted down, an arrangement was effected whereby a vote on the resolutions shall be taken tomorrow at 12:45, and the house then, at 5:10, adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Decisions Rendered Monday, February 11, 1889—Reported by Henry C. Peoples.

Swanson et al. vs. Calhoun. Partition. Before Judge Gustin.

Simmons, J.—By his will, a testator devised the property in question to his daughter, Martha Swanson, for the use of her and her daughter, Mayler, and after Martha's death, one-half to be equally divided between her grandchildren (naming them), the other half to go to Mayler, and if she die without heirs, to be equally divided between the three grandchildren named.

Martha Swanson is still alive. Mayler died without issue and intestate. One of the three other grandchildren named, after the death of Mayler, filed his petition for a partition as follows under the will:

Held, that the land was not, under the will, to be divided until after the death of the life tenant, Martha Swanson. Her daughter had a joint use of it with her mother during her mother's life, and if she had lived, she could have received only her portion of the land after the death of her mother; so that, whether the petitioner claims under the clause of the will in which half of the property is given to him and two other grandchildren, or under the clause which provides that, in case of Mayler's death without heirs, the property is to be equally divided between petitioner and the two other grandchildren, he has commenced his proceeding before the time contemplated by the testator for the division of the property.

Judgment reversed.

Dessan & Bartlett, for plaintiffs in error.

Duncan & Miller, by brief, contra.

Hill, vs. Callahan et al. Case, from Floyd. Charge of court. Pleadings. Negligence. Contributory negligence. Practice. Before Judge Madison.

Simmons, J.—The court did not err in confining plaintiff, by the charge, to the acts of negligence alleged in her declaration.

Central R. R. vs. Harris, 70 Ga. 501, cited and distinguished.

2. The code, §2972, has somewhat modified the rule of the common law and declared that, in such cases, for the court to instruct the jury upon contributory negligence, a new trial will not be granted because he does not do so, when the plaintiff seeks to recover the full damages in the court below, and makes no request of the court below to give this principle in charge. Pearce vs. Atlanta Cotton Mills, 79 Ga. (in press.)

(a.) Besides, the declaration alleged that the plaintiff's husband was not in fault. She took that position and never abandoned or modified it during the trial.

(b.) When the court had finished his charge, he called upon counsel specially to object, if anything had been omitted from the charge, or if they desired any other principle given; and counsel for the plaintiff replied that he was satisfied, or words to that effect.

Judgment affirmed.

Wright, Meyerhardt & Wright, for plaintiff.

Dabney & Foucher, for defendants.

Salt rum with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers, have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures of feet.

How's your liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver.

When the liver is torpid the bowels are sluggish and constipated, and the food lies in the stomach decomposing—poisoning the blood.

Frequent headache ensues, and a feeling of lassitude and despondency indicate how the whole system is deranged. No agency on earth has restored so many people to health and happiness by giving a healthy liver as

Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I always use Simmons' Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels."

W. J. McElroy, M.D., Ga.

and send tri. son, t. n. m. of r. m. & w. k. y.

MARDI GRAS!

New Orleans, March 5th, 1889.

The Georgia Pacific Railway,

—VIA—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Popular Route to New Orleans and Southwest

2 DAILY TRAINS 2

WITH MANN BOUDOIR SLEEPING CARS.

Atlanta to New Orleans \$14.00 Round Trip.

Tickets on sale March 1st to 5th, inclusive; good to return until March 15th. See that your tickets read via Birmingham, and take a trip through the coal and iron regions of Alabama. For further information call on or address:

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen. Trav. Agent.

Geo. S. BARNUM, Ga. Pacific, Birmingham, Ala.

Geo. H. HAAS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va.

Feb 14 16 17 19 21 23 25 27 28 mar 1 2 3 4

Large Sale Ammoniated Fertilizers.

By J. McLAUGHLIN & SON.

On Tuesday, 19th February, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at Ocean Steamship Company's wharves, Savannah, Ga., as the property of the Basin Fertilizer Company of Baltimore city, we will sell at the above mentioned time and place,

1,200 TONS, more or less,

AMMONIATED FERTILIZERS,

at the shed on the Ocean Steamship Company's wharves, Savannah, Ga., where now stored, said lot of fertilizers having been damaged by the giving way of the warehouse on said wharves, and in which they were stored, and the precipitation of same into the creek below.

These goods were of superior quality and make, as will be seen by the following analysis made of them by the Department of Agriculture before damage:

Available Phosphoric Acid..... 10.35 per cent.

Insoluble Phosphoric Acid..... 1.30 per cent.

Ammonia..... 2.75 per cent.

Potash K 2 O..... 2.10 per cent.

TERMS CASH.

At the shed on the Ocean Steamship Company's wharves, Savannah, Ga., where now stored, said lot of fertilizers having been damaged by the giving way of the warehouse on said wharves, and in which they were stored, and the precipitation of same into the creek below.

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WOMMACK'S AGONY.

THE TERRORS OF A DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The Symptoms Described as They Lead Up to the Death Agony—A General Warfare on Cats.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga., February 14.—[Special.] As stated briefly in Thursday's CONSTITUTION, a white man named John Henry Wommack died some days ago with what was supposed to be hydrophobia. There is little room to doubt now that it was genuine hydrophobia. Others in the neighborhood have been bitten, and the excitement there is.

LITTLE SHORT OF A PANIC.
The circumstances of Wommack's case are these: One month ago from last Wednesday Wommack was bitten by a cat. The wound was a severe one on the left forefinger. It healed up in a week or ten days, and the incident was forgotten. Saturday, the 9th, Wommack complained of a shooting pain in the finger. At first this was confined to the finger, then it reached the elbow, then to the shoulder, finally entering the body. He described the pain by saying that it was in the marrow of his bones, and felt like pins sticking. The shooting pains became more frequent and severe. On Saturday night he had a violent fit. The unfortunate man would

JUMP LIKE A CAT.
beat his breast with his feet, lie down upon the floor, kick until the bones in his toes were broken. The fit lasted seven minutes. After it was over Wommack explained that he had been perfectly conscious the whole time, but was utterly unable to control himself. Half an hour after the first was the second fit.

"For God's sake open the door," pleaded Wommack; "I'm choking to death."
The door was opened.

"Shut it quick!" screamed the madman, "shut it quick!" "I'm choking to death."
Successive fits were in every way like the first, except more severe.

"Wife," he said after one, "I wanted to bite you, but I clamped my teeth and wouldn't do it."
Sunday, neighbors were going to chain Wommack for the protection of the family, but he begged them not.

"I know you will do it," he said. "I know it I bite you you will die. When I want to bite you I just think of you suffering as I do, and I won't."
The fits continued at regular intervals of ten or fifteen minutes until Wednesday morning last. Wommack was then put in a room alone, as he was getting evidently less able to control himself. His lower eyelids began swelling, and the eyeballs protruded. The lips under each eye were larger than an egg. It was first red, then blue, finally almost black. The upper lid contracted, exposing the whites of the eyes. When the spasms would come on the eyes shone

WITH A GREENISH GLEAM.
Like those of a cat in the dark. When Wommack was locked in the room in a hurry, and in the confusion the baby was left on the bed, and Wommack had a terrible spasm, but did not notice the baby lying three feet away. The mother of the child ran in and picked up the baby. The spasm had passed off. Wommack took his wife's hand, held it for several seconds, told her good-bye and also several relatives and neighbors. As the door was about to be shut again he begged for his wife to come to him again.

"Go back, John," said a neighbor.
Wommack obeyed. The door was shut. Almost immediately he jumped up twice, screaming:
"Oh! Oh!"

Then he fell and lay quite still. The door was opened, and he was found lying on the floor, his head propped against the bed, his heavy beard matted with white froth, and after he fell a considerable quantity of the same froth fell from his lips, forming

a pool on the floor.
Wommack's feet and hands were terribly bruised and lacerated. His finger nails were torn off, his breast was black and sore from beating it.

TEN DAYS AGO.
Mrs. Wommack was bitten by the house cat. It was known that the strange cat that bit Wommack had also bitten the house cat. Tuesday Mrs. Wommack complained of pain in her heel, similar to those experienced by her husband, and as in that case, these pains did not commence until the case apparently healed up. The country was

scoured for a madstone. Finally one was found. This and other remedies, real or supposed, are being used. Mrs. Wommack is apparently in good health as ever, talks as usual, and the only symptoms are the slight numbness, starting in the heel, extending to the ankle. She says the madstone has eased these pains, though she still feels occasional twinges. She is left with four children, all girls, the youngest a baby at the breast. Her relatives and friends are with her constantly.

"Do you think you have hydrophobia?" she was asked tonight.
"The doctors say I have the neuralgia," she answered emphatically.

"Do you feel your husband?"
"Do you feel it started that way, but I'm feeling better, and hope it is neuralgia or rheumatism. I don't mind dying, but don't want to die like John died."
"Are you well in every respect but that?"
"As well as I ever was."

There was some doubt in the minds of the country people about Wommack's case, though the effect is none the less marked on that account. They have

KILLED ALL THE CATS AND DOGS.
for miles around. Mrs. Wommack's case is being watched with keen interest, and the identity already shown between her case and her husband's is causing general alarm.

A three-year-old negro girl, the daughter of Gus Starks, was bit the day after Mrs. Wommack was. The cat that bit this was also bitten by the cat that bit Wommack. Four or five days ago John Parker, a six-year-old white boy, was bitten by another vicious cat. Several mutts and horses have been bitten within the past few days.

It is not hydrophobia, what is it?
WATERS.
The people of the county generally and of Dublin especially are very anxious to have the matter settled and see a bridge across the Ocmeco at an early day.

Gives Its Readers the News.
From the Savannah, Ga., Telephone.
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, like Abner Beasley, leads the list in latest news on the Age-Herald, of Birmingham. In regard to the news and its investigation of the Bussell matter in Columbia were magnificent. Some of the papers get mad, but THE CONSTITUTION says its mission in the world is to give its readers the news, and it is certainly fulfilling it beautifully.

A Mayor With a Head of His Own.
From the O'Connell, Ga., Herald.
Atlanta seems to have a mayor with a head of his own. He takes nothing for granted but investigates the city's business with the carefulness of an astute lawyer.

TATONTON'S CRIMINALS.

The Story of a Murder (Told—The Other Criminals).

ATLANTA, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—Through the kindness of Jailor John W. Powell, a correspondent was allowed an interview with the prisoners in the county jail. There are six prisoners now confined in the jail, charged with different offenses. The principal criminals are Jeff Thomas and George King, both colored, and charged with murder.

THE CASE OF JEFF THOMAS.
It will be remembered that in September last Jeff Thomas shot and instantly killed Oscar Scott, colored, on the plantation of Mr. J. C. Reid.

It seems these two negroes had been engaged in a quarrel on the morning of the murder, and later in the day the quarrel was renewed. Thomas went off to his home, procured a shotgun and returned to where he had left Scott, and after a word was said between them raised his gun and fired, the ball taking effect in his right side. He was only about ten feet from him when he was fired, making a terrible wound and causing instant death. Thomas immediately fled the county going to Jackson, Putnam county, where he was caught some weeks later, brought back and lodged in jail.

ANOTHER BLOOD-LETTER.
The evidence against George King is circumstantial but very strong. George King, the negro, is charged with having murdered, was an old and inoffensive negro, living on the same plantation with George King. This murder was committed about the first of December last. George King was seen coming from the direction of the murder, and later displayed some money known to have belonged to Joe King. It was found in his pocket. A witness found one week after the murder in a secluded spot a body of wood on the plantation of Mr. H. J. Dennis. George King was immediately arrested and placed in jail. Both of these negroes will be tried for their lives in the March term of Putnam superior court. The other four prisoners are in for misdemeanors. Mr. King is confined in the same cell as the first, except more severe.

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scoured for a madstone. Finally one was found. This and other remedies, real or supposed, are being used. Mrs. Wommack is apparently in good health as ever, talks as usual, and the only symptoms are the slight numbness, starting in the heel, extending to the ankle. She says the madstone has eased these pains, though she still feels occasional twinges. She is left with four children, all girls, the youngest a baby at the breast. Her relatives and friends are with her constantly.

"Do you think you have hydrophobia?" she was asked tonight.
"The doctors say I have the neuralgia," she answered emphatically.

"Do you feel your husband?"
"Do you feel it started that way, but I'm feeling better, and hope it is neuralgia or rheumatism. I don't mind dying, but don't want to die like John died."
"Are you well in every respect but that?"
"As well as I ever was."

There was some doubt in the minds of the country people about Wommack's case, though the effect is none the less marked on that account. They have

KILLED ALL THE CATS AND DOGS.
for miles around. Mrs. Wommack's case is being watched with keen interest, and the identity already shown between her case and her husband's is causing general alarm.

A three-year-old negro girl, the daughter of Gus Starks, was bit the day after Mrs. Wommack was. The cat that bit this was also bitten by the cat that bit Wommack. Four or five days ago John Parker, a six-year-old white boy, was bitten by another vicious cat. Several mutts and horses have been bitten within the past few days.

It is not hydrophobia, what is it?
WATERS.
The people of the county generally and of Dublin especially are very anxious to have the matter settled and see a bridge across the Ocmeco at an early day.

Gives Its Readers the News.
From the Savannah, Ga., Telephone.
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, like Abner Beasley, leads the list in latest news on the Age-Herald, of Birmingham. In regard to the news and its investigation of the Bussell matter in Columbia were magnificent. Some of the papers get mad, but THE CONSTITUTION says its mission in the world is to give its readers the news, and it is certainly fulfilling it beautifully.

A Mayor With a Head of His Own.
From the O'Connell, Ga., Herald.
Atlanta seems to have a mayor with a head of his own. He takes nothing for granted but investigates the city's business with the carefulness of an astute lawyer.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily (Including Sunday)..... \$10.00
 The Weekly (24 Pages)..... 2.00
 The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25
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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

President Northern's Admirable Address.

It will be many a day before THE CONSTITUTION prints an able and better address than President Northern's message to the State Agricultural society, which appeared yesterday.

It is understood that Mr. Northern will be in the race for governor next year. His speech is an admirable platform on which to run. It is broad, statesmanlike, patriotic and, what is unusual with platforms, it is practical and full of common sense. Politicians may talk about the danger of electing a class candidate, but no harm can come to the state, and no lessening to its dignity to elect any man governor who writes and speaks as the author of this address.

We do not intend to deprecate in this hearty and cordial praise of Mr. Northern's address the claims of any other candidate for governor, or to suggest our own preference in the matter. These are practical times, and demand practical statesmen. Mr. Northern has, consciously or unconsciously, formulated the platform on which he will go before the people—a thoughtful, earnest, painstaking study of the farming problem, and a determination to find the remedy, and, as far as the state's power will go, to apply it. That's a good platform!

It will be well for Georgia if all the other candidates will formulate and stand on one so practical, so sensible, and addressed to so crying and pressing a need. We shall be glad to hear from the other candidates. In the meantime, it may be remarked that Mr. Northern's address will commend itself to thousands and thousands of citizens outside of the ranks of farmers—who recognize in the problem he is dealing with, the most important problem of the day.

The Alliance Advocate, published at Montezuma, (84 a year) is not only a good paper in itself, but is the only strictly alliance paper in the state. The alliance paper, by common consent, seem to have selected the Advocate as their organ. It is a thoroughly good paper.

Knifing a Stalwart Democrat.

The St. Louis Republic is thrusting its knife at the back of the democratic party at a very early stage in the proceedings toward getting the party in trim for the campaign of '92.

It has worked the party enough harm for awhile, and it should now be content to keep its hands off at least long enough to allow its dismembered forces to unite once more, after the November Waterloo. Never was an army in better condition than was that of the democracy when the Republic, and others of its kind, forced a division in the party as to policy, just on the eve of battle. Our ranks were unbroken, the soldiers enthusiastic, the leaders confident, and everything augured an overwhelming victory against the shattered forces of republicanism, which, until an issue was presented them over which to contest, had practically admitted defeat. It was the republican opportunity, and it rallied their forces as nothing else could have done, at the same time creating a discussion in the ranks of the democracy as to the expediency of planning a new campaign when victory was assured without resorting to experimental maneuvers. The result showed itself in our defeat, though we went into the fight holding every commanding position, and with what ought have been, the impregnable forts of the administration over-looking the battle-field. But the democratic lines were filled with officers even wearing the uniform of the enemy, and the result was, as might have been expected, that they joined their old comrades, and turned the tide of battle against us at the decisive point of the conflict.

But the Republic puts the whole blame of democratic defeat on Governor David B. Hill, of New York, and charges that he betrayed the national party to elect himself. It says: "But for the treachery and trading in New York in Hill's interest, the electoral vote of the state would have been given to Cleveland." To sustain this broad assertion, the Republic presents these figures:

In New York city the democratic vote for the two democratic candidates for mayor was 18,000; for Hill it was 188,000. In Brooklyn the democratic vote for Cleveland was 79,000; the vote for Harrison was 67,000; for Hill, 80,000. For Warner Miller, the republican candidate for governor, only 66,000. Even in Brooklyn it is to be noted that Harrison gains the 1,000 votes on Cleveland that Miller loses to Hill. In New York city Hill's plurality over Miller is 69,000, and Harrison's gain on Cleveland corresponds, if not exactly, still clearly enough with Miller's loss. The evidence of the figures is not of itself conclusive, but the figures, taken in connection with the vote for the two democratic candidates for mayor in New York, the normal vote for governor, and the vote in the congressional districts, show that the state is democratic when there is no three-candidate.

It appears that Cleveland fell only 6,000 votes behind Hill in New York city, but Hill got 17,000 less than the democratic candidates for mayor; consequently, if there was any trading here, Hill clearly failed to get any material benefit from it. His 6,000 lead of Cleveland can undoubtedly be attributed to local issues which made Hill particularly strong in New York city. In Brooklyn, out of a vote of 150,000, Cleveland ran only 1,000 ahead of Cleveland, and Cleveland's majority in Brooklyn was 9,000 short of that of four years ago. Clearly, if Hill traded here, and his trading was the result of Cleveland's loss, he did it with loss to himself. It looks here as if Cleveland pulled Hill down, instead of Hill diminishing his vote.

Harrison's gain on Cleveland cannot be charged to any insincerity on Hill's part, and it is exceedingly ungenerous in the Republic and others, to place the burden of their fault on the shoulders of one who tried so hard to neutralize it, as did Governor Hill. He made an open, straightforward, manly fight for the national

and on several occasions sacrificed his own interests for it, notably at the time he left his campaign to speak in Indiana for the democracy. His gain was the result of the earnestness of his democracy, and Cleveland's loss was the result of a badly planned campaign.

It is all over now, and there is no help for it. The best thing to do is for the party to unite and push forward once more for democratic success. Instead of doing its part toward bringing this about, the Republic seems to be doing its utmost to stir up strife in party ranks and create discontent and division where there should be nothing but unity of purpose and concert of action.

Without the vote of New York, and Governor Hill is very close to it, the party cannot look with confidence to the next campaign.

Therefore, why abuse Governor Hill?

PEOPLE cannot be too careful with habitual cigarette smokers. The elements of insanity bound up in the paper and morphine cartridges are liable to break out at any moment.

Where to Draw the Line.

The New York Sun wildly objects to a bill to establish in that state to give free instruction to young men and women in the arts of milking cows, making butter and cheese, and managing a dairy.

The trouble about this bill, so far as the Sun is concerned, seems to be the fact that it provides for a long list of new state officials. This ought to be a fatal objection if the list is as long as the Sun says, but there is no room to doubt that such schools would do great good.

If there is any sense or reason in the public school system, or in the system of the state universities, then it must be difficult to draw the line. Mississippi is teaching her girls a great many practical things infinitely more important than playing the piano and fold-and-roll painting. Is there anything wrong in this? If so, we could wish that Georgia had nerve to go so far wrong.

In Mississippi, also, as our special correspondent stated some days ago, the boys and young men are taught how to farm, how to milk and how to make cheese. What is wrong here? Nothing whatever except the limits of the appropriation. Does the Sun think that a faint knowledge of the three R's constitutes an education? What authority is it to draw the line here? Who is to say what an education consists of? When every human being's mind is framed or formed on the same dead level then it will be time enough to say how far education by the state should go.

Georgia has recently organized a technological school, but there is no machinery such as the Sun describes. Perhaps this is because methods are simpler here than in the empire state of bribery.

The tobacco trust is a bust. The public only made two chews of it.

The Deadly Ax.

The ax figures in too many of our southern murders.

It was used with horrible and destructive effect in the Woolfolk tragedy, in the Hawes slaughter, and in the killing of the old lady in Cobb county, the other day.

The ax is naturally the most innocent and honest looking implement of industry that was ever handled by a hard-working toiler. The sound of the woodman's ax has guided many a lost traveler into the right path. In the hands of the pioneer it has subdued the wilderness. This one simple tool has done more for civilization, industry and peace than anything that was ever fashioned out of wood and iron.

Yet even the best things may come to the basest uses. In the hands of brutish fiends the ax is a terror. The robber tramp, the midnight prowler and the sneaking murderer find in it the very weapon they need. It is not against the law to carry it. A man may swing it over his shoulder and walk along a country road, and its possession is regarded as a badge of respectability. Then, too, it is a handy thing, sure to be found by the desperado who is roaming about a country farm-house.

A brutal murderer, with firm nerves, and a merciless purpose, finds it the very thing. It will settle the victim with one blow. Its dull thud is the only noise it makes.

The lonely dwellers in the country, and elsewhere as well, should keep their axes where they will not be too easily found by strangers.

THE New York Herald is trying to turn Wagner music out of town. Und yet there is no flag on dat blatter.

Chandler's Involuntary Retirement.

After the 4th of March next, William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, than whom there never was a more useful member of the United States senate, will be at liberty to reflect on the southern question while resting among his native mountains, for with the present congress his license to parade himself in the senate as a political assassin, expires.

It is a pity that Chandler's involuntary retirement cannot be attributed to the fact that the people of his state do not agree with him in his venomous hatred of the south. On the other hand, as much as we regret to see it, it appears that he fairly represents the sentiment of New Hampshire republicans on that question, and if sectional bitterness had been made the qualification in the selection of his successor, he would have been entitled to, and would have received, another term.

But, somehow or other, Chandler has lost his grip on his party at home, and the element in control is emphatic in its opposition to him. By a recent change in the constitution of New Hampshire, the legislature does not meet until June. As Chandler's term expires on the 4th of March, the governor was called upon to appoint his successor for the interim before the legislative elects, and has named General Gilman Marston for the position. The new senator is seventy years old, and has been for many years a prominent figure in the political history of the state.

Of course Chandler's friends tried to force the governor to appoint him, but Governor Sawyer belongs to the anti-Chandler element, and refused to do it. It is said that Chandler had every republican United States senator to write to the governor urging his appointment, and that every possible influence was brought to bear in his behalf.

The new senator will occupy his seat for the extra session, which, it now seems, will

certainly be called for April, and thus the country will be benefited for a time, at least, of the disgusting spectacle which Chandler presents in the senate.

Dr. Gallinger, now in congress from New Hampshire, appears to be the choice of the republican leaders in his state as Marston's successor, and it seems that he will have the inside track on Chandler before the legislature. General Marston not being in the race to succeed himself. If reports are true, Gallinger is of the same stamp as Chandler, but the country can find consolation in the idea that anything in the nature of a change will be an improvement on New Hampshire's present representation.

GENERAL HARRISON is now engaged in sandpapering his inaugural address.

A DISGUSTED Georgian says that with a mustard plaster and two green flies he can reproduce the climate of Florida.

Mr. Blaine's Views.

It is given out from Baltimore that Mr. James G. Blaine, who was offered the portfolio of the department of state a few days after the election of General Harrison was announced, has had an extended conversation with a North Carolina friend with whom he has been intimate for a number of years.

His deep interest in the development of the south and his earnest hope of a settlement of the race problem in a way that will be to the best interests of the whole people. That solution, according to the report, must be left for the south to work out for itself.

We should be glad to know that Mr. Blaine made such remarks. They embody an idea that every southern man knows to be true. The race problem is made a more dangerous problem every day by the threats of such men as "Bill" Chandler to the effect that the republican party proposes to revive the old methods of reconstruction and settle the race problem according to party and political methods.

As a matter of course, such threats amount to nothing, but they stir up bad blood in both races and work infinite harm in various ways. If Mr. Blaine is correctly reported he could do a great work for the whole country by convincing the people of the south that the success of the republican party does not necessarily mean an attack on the social organism of this section.

The remarks credited to him in the report from which we have quoted are the essence of common sense. If the race problem is ever settled with a due regard for the interests of the whole people the settlement will have to be made by the south itself.

Fon religious people Lent will begin on the 6th of March. For the democrats it will begin on the 4th.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON is a successful raiser of red game chickens. This is one of the evidences of statesmanship.

Europe at Our Doors.

The proposed exposition of the Three Americas at Washington in 1892 may turn out to be a very important event in our commercial history.

We are so full of a sense of our own self-importance that very few of us have ever seriously considered the extent of Europe's possessions in this hemisphere. The Washington Post furnishes the following summary:

Great Britain owns nearly half of the North American continent and twenty of the principal islands of the West Indies. She also has a colony in Central America, another in South America, and her capitalists have invested in railway and governmental securities of the various nations of South America at least eight hundred million dollars.

France owns five of the islands of the West Indies, a colony in South America, and her capitalists have for several years past been building a ship canal across Central America.

Germany has a strong commercial foothold in Mexico, Central and South America, and her capitalists have made a large loan to the Mexican government.

Spain owns Cuba, which is the principal island of the West Indies; also, two smaller islands. The nations of Europe, together, control five-hths of the annual foreign commerce of the various American nations and islands south of the United States, which commerce is now one thousand million dollars in value.

We have not even touched the golden fields of enterprise and endeavor at our doors. The English, French, Germans and Spaniards have established themselves under our very noses, and they are reaping the rich harvest that should be ours. How to secure and hold the commerce of this western hemisphere should be the chief object of our statesmanship. It may not be the greatest, but it is the most profitable, question that looms up before us. When we make our neighbors our customers, our labor will command higher wages, our mills and furnaces will run night and day and not supply the demand, and there will be no occasion for a panic or a strike for a century to come.

EUGENE FIELD, the poet and wit of the west, wants to know how old Mrs. Frank Leslie is. Well, we can all guess at it. She's fat, but then she's very nimble and very good-looking—that's how old she is.

The return of Minister Phelps is due to the fact that he is angry because Salisbury refuses to appoint a successor to Sackville. George W. Smalley, however, is running the machine for all it is worth.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

REV. SAM JONES had the biggest and most enthusiastic meeting ever seen in Los Angeles the last night of his stay in that city. The Tribune reports 1,200 conversions during the meetings. Mr. Jones has gone to Sacramento for a few weeks.

THERE MUST BE A GOOD DEAL of boiler iron in the make up of the average Russian. A party of them lately blind for the past three months everybody by their ability to absorb whisky. They regard our national drink just as an old toper regards lemonade. In their own country they are accustomed to vodka, a fiery liquid that would set an American on fire.

"HE IS A CHARLATAN, a clown, or a coming Caesar," is what Mr. Charles Dike says of Bonaparte. Sir Charles is, it is said, so sure of this although he has been in the seizer business as he knows his cost.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of John B. Alden's attractive weekly magazine, "Literature," contains an interesting sketch of Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Georgia, written by Charles Edgeworth Jones. The long list of Colonel Jones's works makes it apparent that he is Georgia's most prolific author, and that he stands at the head of southern historical writers of the present generation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says: Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, critic, and editor, has been visited by a fatal illness for the past three months. Since last June he has been afflicted with catarrh on both eyes. Last Tuesday he went to the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, Dr. Daniel B. St. John removed one of the catarracts, and the operation was followed with so much success that he chances are in favor of Mr. Stoddard's sight

being at least partially restored. He is still at the hospital under treatment, and will probably have to wait some time before he can be discharged. Later on another operation will be performed to remove the other catarract. Mrs. Stoddard said last night that the latest report she had received from her husband was of a very encouraging character, and that she believed his sight would be restored to him. She said that during the three months in which he was not able to leave the house he never relaxed his literary work. He dictated poems and wrote while lying on his bed with a heavy shade over his eyes. His reminiscences of Poe and Hawthorne, recently published in Lippincott's, as well as letters in the Independent, and editorials were so written.

THE GUATEMALA STAR, a Central American newspaper, printed in English, now visits us once a week. It is a pretty good newspaper, printed with the odds and ends of the big type usually found in a job of cheapness about the fact that it can easily be read at a distance of ten feet. This doubtless makes it a favorite with weak-eyed subscribers. The Star clips so much Georgia matter from THE CONSTITUTION that we are inclined to put its editor down as a Georgian.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING in this country as a postmaster. When a lady runs a postoffice she is a postmistress.

"THE NATURAL HISTORY of Misgovernment" is the subject of an editorial in the Charleston News. The News should study the natural history of a paragraph. Just at present it labors under the delusion that a column editorial consisting of a single paragraph is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

THE BUSINESS MANAGER of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Call is dead. Cause, cigarettes.

JOHN WANAMAKER would not cut up any high jinks in the cabinet. He does not smoke. He does not drink. He does not patronize fast, billiard, yacht, theater, circus, and all the only recreation is superintending a Sunday school with 3,000 members.

COAL IN LARGE QUANTITIES has been discovered in Arkansas. That is all right, but what the country wants to hear is that the Clayton murders have been covered in large or small quantities, as the case may be.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD boy has just been sent a raving maniac to the insane asylum in New York. Cause, cigarettes.

THOMAS STEVENS who has been sent by the New York World to Africa to hunt up Stanley, carried with him a lot of Waterbury watches to give to the natives. He will find them very useful. He told that the place was dangerous, and that they will be kept so busy winding them that they will have no time for mischief.

ST. NICHOLAS, beginning with the March number, will contain a story running through three issues, by Joel Chandler Harris, entitled "Daddy Jake, the Runaway." The last installment is said to contain one of the best of Mr. Harris' "Uncle Remus" stories.

EUGENE FIELD wants Mahone appointed a revenue agent in one of the moonshining districts. The news became quickly spread over town and the scene which followed beggars description. Hundreds rushed to the scene and woe and excitement were depicted on every face. The relatives of the entombed were frantic.

A force of men got to work under Colonel Baylor, formerly of the Texas Rangers, and in a half hour the bodies were taken out and buried in their different homes.

The town is overspread with gloom and last night many sat up to comfort the afflicted families.

The dead father was formerly editor of a paper at Lordsburg, N. M., and, until lately, published the Yuleta Report. There was a big funeral in the grief-stricken town this afternoon. The pastor of one of the El Paso Methodist churches assisted, and the entire congregation, and many from this city followed the bodies to the cemetery.

Mr. Jones was an old soldier and widely known. He leaves a wife and four children.

DEATH OF COLONEL DUNN.

MOBILE, Ala., February 14.—Colonel W. B. Dunn, for sixty years a resident of this city, and prominent citizen and lawyer, died, to-night, aged 81. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1807, and moved to Mobile in 1829. He began the practice of law in 1830. Having acquired a competency he retired from the bar in 1845. He represented Mobile in the state legislature from 1841 to 1844, and in the latter year was a candidate for congress, being defeated by a small majority. He was president of the Mobile and Great Northern (now Louisville and Nashville) R. R., and to his efforts was due the issuance of a large amount of bonds to aid in the construction of the road. He was noted for his knowledge of political and constitutional history of the United States, and for great strength of character.

A Cotton Mill for Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 14.—[Special.] The Enterprise Manufacturing company has reorganized today with a capital of \$200,000, and will at once purchase machinery for a cotton mill. The company owns buildings now being erected for a cotton factory, which will manufacture a finer grade of cotton goods than any other mill in the south. Messrs. Jones and Dunne, owners of a cotton mill in Memphis, who have been in the city several days, have decided to remove their mill to Birmingham. Arrangements were today completed for the building of a 150-ton furnace at East Birmingham.

Collision of a Yacht and Steamship.

NORFOLK, Va., February 14.—A. E. Bateman's yacht Meteor and the Old Dominion steamship Wyandott collided. The Meteor was on her way to Norfolk, and the steamship was on her way to Norfolk. The Meteor was carried away and her side badly scraped, but no other damage was done to either vessel. At one time a serious collision to the yacht seemed imminent, but the party aboard, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, General V. D. Groner, of Norfolk; Canon Little, of the Episcopal church, and others, behaved with great coolness, and no one was injured.

Smothering Out the Mine.

CALUMET, Mich., February 14.—All the Calumet shafts, excepting No. 5, were sealed yesterday afternoon, as the miners at work in the mine were forced to come up on account of the gas and smoke. There is still fire in the burnt section, but no encroachment upon the new timber is being made. The shafts are being banked, and the old process of smothering will be pursued. How long the mine may remain closed is now as indefinite as ever.

The News From Samoa.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., February 14.—The latest advices from Samoa says that there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tanamua and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British consul has warned British subjects not to supply the natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British warship Calliope has replaced the warship Royalist. The German and American warships remain stationary. Branders, the leading German partisan of Tanamua, has been recalled to Berlin.

They Accept Their Defeat.

JACKSON, Miss., February 14.—The commissioners officially announced the result of Tuesday's election to be thirty-five majority for anti-prohibition. Several boxes which gave "wet" majorities were thrown out. One long claimed that if these boxes had been counted they would have given the "antis" a majority of more than 300. The prohibitionists are disappointed, but accept the defeat gracefully.

Death of Dr. Urquhart.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 14.—Dr. F. M. Urquhart, of the United States marine hospital service, died here tonight of pneumonia, aged 33 years. The deceased had been connected with the marine hospital service for nine years.

Bishop McFeyre Dying.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 14.—[Special.] Bishop McFeyre died here tonight of pneumonia, aged 72 years. He had a hemorrhage of the liver lasting over an hour tonight, and is very low.

Adjudged a Lunatic.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—Lionel Levy, son of L. C. Levy, was adjudged a lunatic today and sent to Milledgeville. The case is a sad one, as he was a bright young just building into manhood.

ANXIOUS EMIGRANTS.

LOOKING FOR AN AGENT TO VISIT THEM.

BUT NONE SEEMS TO RESPOND.

A Stormy Time in the North State Between the Farming Element and Emigrant Agents Ores Farm Laborers—the Military Called Out—Railroad Men and Others Ordered to Keep Away.

At Goldsboro, N. C., there are 1,500 negroes who are waiting for some emigrant agent to come along and furnish them transportation to the cotton belt of the southwest.

But no agent seems to have the nerve to go after them, although John P. Richardson & Co., who own large cotton plantations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have a standing order for 2,000 plantation negroes. Mr. Richardson invaded that portion of North Carolina a few days ago, but it was made to leave in a hurry as the farmers of that section are up in arms against emigrant agents. In Wayne county the local military companies have been called out at the instance of the farming element. The farmers claim that by means of the generous distribution of seductive circulars, the negroes are going back on their contracts, and are leaving as fast as they can in large numbers.

Peg Williams was asked yesterday if he could not furnish transportation to some of the negroes, who are howling to get away.

"Yes," said he, "but I am not going after them."

"Why not?" was asked.

"Because I don't have to," came a reply and Fred Rush and Charley Walker were heard to chuckle.

"To tell you the truth, boys," said Peg, "I would sooner be an umpire in a game of baseball where the teams were fighting for blood, than to go to North Carolina just at this time."

"You were there a short time ago, were you not?" put in Walker.

"Yes, ten days ago." This was said reluctantly.

"Did you stay long?" Peg was asked by one of the party.

"Long enough to get shaved. I was in a barbershop long enough to have my mustache shaved, when I was called upon by a friend, who told me that several negroes were in a back room and wanted to see me privately. Of course I knew the situation, and I commenced revolving it over and over in my mind. When the barber had finished dressing off my face, I bought a dollar's worth of cigars and walked into the back room where the committee was waiting to see me. I found them there, and offering them my cigars, said, 'smoke, gentlemen, smoke,' but none of them seemed to want to smoke. They wanted to talk, and I wanted them to smoke, as I knew who they were and what was coming."

"What did they say?" asked Walker.

"Well, that's none of your business," answered Peg, and the boys laughed, while Peg joined in the chorus.

"How did you finally come out?" put in a Constitution man.

"Well, I at last succeeded in getting nearly 300 of the party, but I had a good deal of trouble in doing so. The negroes were crazy to go and piled outside like ants. I did not want to force any who were under contract in Wayne county, and tried to convince the city men that I was honest about it. I showed them printed circulars, but they took little stock in them. Before I would let a party get out, I would make him hold up both hands, and swear by the width and depth of the great Mississippi river that he was not jumping a contract with any one, and that he was a free man. I got all the party that I wanted for the present, but would take more, if it was not for the fact that I want my friend Charley Walker to get some of them. I always like to help him along. He is my friend, and I am always willing to divide with him, when I have anything that he wants."

A Big Trade in Ammunition.

ANNISTON, Ala., February 14.—[Special.]—The biggest deal in residence property in this city was perfected today by the purchase of 15 lots belonging to a city agent, by Mr. Noble, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. The purchase was made through R. H. Cobb. The investment is made for the Corning land company, who are parties, who will at once improve the property, which is just in the suburbs, with macadamized streets, parks, etc. This is regarded as the king deal of the year.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—First race today, half mile, Macaulay won. Grey Fox second. Second race, four and a half furlongs, Little Best won. Lamont second, Gilek third. Time 1:02.34. Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Regardus won. Henry Hardy second, Mollie Hardy third. Time 1:13.11. Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Hollywood won. Readfield second, Countess third. Time 1:14.11. It rained all the afternoon and the track was heavy.

Insisting On Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—The boiler makers in the employ of the Edison iron works of this city, have gone out on a strike on the ground that certain iron plates being used in the repairs of boilers of the steamship Anstralia were made abroad. The strikers contend that the plates were made in the city, and that the company was not to be allowed to work in any shop which procures any portion of the boilers in the east, or in foreign countries; that they must be made on the Pacific coast. The company was employing 150 men at \$3.00 per day. The company has continued to work with a short force.

Thrown On Its Head.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 14.—[Special.]—Last night a passenger train on the Carolina Central railroad, ran into some freight cars, which backed from the side track to the main line. Engineer Rob Mack, of the passenger train, was thrown from the cab and fell on his head. He is seriously, perhaps fatally injured. It is rumored that the fireman and express messenger were injured.

Damage to the Steamer Chancellor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 14.—Lloyd's agent says it is impossible to do more than approximate the damages to the cargo of the steamer Chancellor, about 1,400 boxes of cotton in the lower hold are damaged and probably damaged \$12 to \$15 per bale. Some of these are slightly burned. The remainder of the cotton is unharmed and the vessel is very slightly damaged.

For the Benefit of His Creditors.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 14.—[Special.]—At Lexington, yesterday, J. W. Finch, a leading business man, made an assignment to F. L. Hedrick for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities are stated to be \$100,000, assets, \$150,000, largely real estate. There are preferred debts to the amount of \$80,000.

Henry Jackson Seems to be Wanted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 14.—[Special.]—Henry Jackson,

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.				
ATLANTA, February 14, 1892.				
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 4 premium.				
ATLANTA.	NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.	PITTSBURGH.	ST. LOUIS.
New Ga. 4 1/2 Bid.	Asked.	Ga. 98. 1010	1115	Am.
90 year 110	111	Ga. 96. 1022	1115	Am.
100 year 109	110	100 year 109	110	110
100 year 108	109	C. & C. A. 104. 104	104	110
100 year 107	108	100 year 107	107	110
100 year 106	107	100 year 106	106	110
100 year 105	106	100 year 105	105	110
100 year 104	105	100 year 104	104	110
100 year 103	104	100 year 103	103	110
100 year 102	103	100 year 102	102	110
100 year 101	102	100 year 101	101	110
100 year 100	101	100 year 100	100	110
100 year 99	100	100 year 99	99	110
100 year 98	99	100 year 98	98	110
100 year 97	98	100 year 97	97	110
100 year 96	97	100 year 96	96	110
100 year 95	96	100 year 95	95	110
100 year 94	95	100 year 94	94	110
100 year 93	94	100 year 93	93	110
100 year 92	93	100 year 92	92	110
100 year 91	92	100 year 91	91	110
100 year 90	91	100 year 90	90	110
100 year 89	90	100 year 89	89	110
100 year 88	89	100 year 88	88	110
100 year 87	88	100 year 87	87	110
100 year 86	87	100 year 86	86	110
100 year 85	86	100 year 85	85	110
100 year 84	85	100 year 84	84	110
100 year 83	84	100 year 83	83	110
100 year 82	83	100 year 82	82	110
100 year 81	82	100 year 81	81	110
100 year 80	81	100 year 80	80	110
100 year 79	80	100 year 79	79	110
100 year 78	79	100 year 78	78	110
100 year 77	78	100 year 77	77	110
100 year 76	77	100 year 76	76	110
100 year 75	76	100 year 75	75	110
100 year 74	75	100 year 74	74	110
100 year 73	74	100 year 73	73	110
100 year 72	73	100 year 72	72	110
100 year 71	72	100 year 71	71	110
100 year 70	71	100 year 70	70	110
100 year 69	70	100 year 69	69	110
100 year 68	69	100 year 68	68	110
100 year 67	68	100 year 67	67	110
100 year 66	67	100 year 66	66	110
100 year 65	66	100 year 65	65	110
100 year 64	65	100 year 64	64	110
100 year 63	64	100 year 63	63	110
100 year 62	63	100 year 62	62	110
100 year 61	62	100 year 61	61	110
100 year 60	61	100 year 60	60	110
100 year 59	60	100 year 59	59	110
100 year 58	59	100 year 58	58	110
100 year 57	58	100 year 57	57	110
100 year 56	57	100 year 56	56	110
100 year 55	56	100 year 55	55	110
100 year 54	55	100 year 54	54	110
100 year 53	54	100 year 53	53	110
100 year 52	53	100 year 52	52	110
100 year 51	52	100 year 51	51	110
100 year 50	51	100 year 50	50	110
100 year 49	50	100 year 49	49	110
100 year 48	49	100 year 48	48	110
100 year 47	48	100 year 47	47	110
100 year 46	47	100 year 46	46	110
100 year 45	46	100 year 45	45	110
100 year 44	45	100 year 44	44	110
100 year 43	44	100 year 43	43	110
100 year 42	43	100 year 42	42	110
100 year 41	42	100 year 41	41	110
100 year 40	41	100 year 40	40	110
100 year 39	40			

NEW YORK STOCKS.			
Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.			
NEW YORK, February 27.—The western railroad situation held much interest aspect today and this caused an improved feeling in the stock market here. Chicago advices were hopeful and grangers and coaliers were very strong. Other influences were at work in giving a confidence tone to buying. The long market was characterized by successful attacks upon Burlington, that was which was followed by a rally all over the list. Speculated were again conspicuous and some marked gains were made among them, while the general list was not so active. The very most of the day was made up of fluctuations in the most cases for insignificant amounts. The close was active and firm to strong, generally with fractional advances. Sales aggregated 2,560,000 shares.			
Exchange quiet and Treasury balances. Cost \$149,550,000; currency, \$118,385,000. Governments dull and firm; at 123 1/2; 4 1/2-10. State bonds dull and featureless.			
Ala. Class A to S.	104 1/2	N. O. Pac. list.	80 1/2
do. Class B to S.	111	N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	102 1/2
do. Class C to S.	104	Norfolk & W. pr. S.	26 1/2
N. C. G. A.	124	Northern Pacific.	27 1/2
do. A.	104 1/2	Pacific.	28 1/2
do. B.	104 1/2	Pacific Mail.	38 1/2
Tenn. settlement S.	7 1/2	Reading.	45 1/2
Virginia S.	23	Richmond & Dan.	21 1/2
Chicago & Ohio.	40 1/2	Rich. & W. P. Ter. R.	21 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	40 1/2	St. Paul.	67 1/2
Del. & Lack.	142 1/2	do. preferred.	99 1/2
Erie.	104	Tenn. Cent. & Iron.	24 1/2
Lake Shore.	104	Union Pacific.	62 1/2
Memphis & Ohio.	87 1/2	Union Gen. Serv.	62 1/2
Mobile & Ohio.	87 1/2	Missouri Pacific.	73 1/2
W. Va. Div.	87 1/2	Western Union.	85 1/2
W. Va. Div.	87 1/2	Collied. R. & P.	114 1/2

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 14, 1893.

Consolidated netreceipts today 15,352 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,472; to France 4,276; to continent 4,850; stock 876,492.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
February	9.72 1/2	9.72 1/2
March	9.79 1/2	9.79 1/2
April	9.88 1/2	9.91 1/2
June	9.97 1/2	9.99 1/2
July	10.04 1/2	10.07 1/2
August	10.10 1/2	10.13 1/2
September	10.17 1/2	10.19 1/2
October	9.75 1/2	9.79 1/2
Closed	9.84 1/2	9.79 1/2

Local—Market steady; middling 97-100.

The following is our table of receipts and exports for today:

	RECEIPTS.
By wagon	57
Air-line Railroad	56
Georgia Railroad	22
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	11
Richmond, Va. and Ga. Railroad	9
Georgia Pacific Railroad	10
A. and P. Railroad	—
Total	174
Receipts previously	68,690
Total	68,864
Stock previous	459
Grand total	68,713

	SHIPMENTS.
Shipped today	—
Shipped previously	49,981
Taken by local spinnings	2,721
Total	48,852

Stock on hand.....	24,861
1. The following is our comparative statement:	
Receipts today.....	172
Showing an increase of.....	172
Receipts yesterday.....	0
Showing an increase of.....	0
Receipts the day before.....	827
Showing an increase of.....	827
Receipts the day before last.....	0
Showing an increase of.....	0
Receipts since September 1.....	68,254
Showing an increase of.....	100,161
Receipts since last year.....	51,307
Showing a decrease of.....	

NEW YORK, February 14.—(Special.)—Henry J. Campbell, president of the cotton market, said today that the cotton market was steady at 10 1/2 points. Spot cotton in Liverpool was steady with sales of 30,000 bales at unchanged prices. Futures opened at a decline of 1-64, but gathered strength from the start. The second basic reported prices 1-64 higher than the first. The closing was firm at 1-64, and the advance of 1-64. Our market opened 2 1/4 points higher and on good buying for both long and short account. A further gain of 10 1/6 points was made, and the closing was 12 1/2 points higher than the day on the selling out of early purchase. The close was steady at a net advance over last night's prices of 8 to 6 points. Receipts were 17,338 against 19,343 bales this day last week. Southern receipts were 10,000 bales with quotations reduced 1-16 in most of them.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—[Special.]—Glenny & Valet, in their cotton circular, says: Liverpool is still a very important market for cotton, and cotton is still the leading export of the city, although the indications for aheadward movement in the market there, as receipts were heavy and other weak features besides. There is apparently a bullish sentiment strong enough to control the market, if it were not for the temporary New Orleans 5 and New York advanced 6 points, both closing steady. Mr. Dodge of the agricultural bureau explains in a telegram to the secretary of our exchange that his report issued on the 11th inst., showing 44 per cent of the cotton crop in the hands of the planters, and 36 per cent was not only on plantations but in the available towns, also refuting the claim of some that it meant on plantations only. This therefore would mean that 64 per cent of the crop is in the hands of the long crop people, they assume it, but according to the amount marketed and estimate the crop 7,150,000 bales. Receipts today 8,000 more than last year. Spots here steady, sales 1,750 bales, middling 9-10.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, February 14—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American 3,300 bales; uplands low middle; clause February delivery 53-64, sellers; February and March delivery 53-64, sellers; March and April delivery 53-64, sellers; April and May delivery 53-64, sellers; May and June delivery 53-64, sellers; June and July delivery 53-64, sellers; July and August delivery 53-64, sellers; August and September delivery 53-64, sellers; September and October delivery 53-64, sellers; future term.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middle; clause February delivery 53-64, sellers; February and March delivery 53-64, sellers; March and April delivery 53-64, buyers; April and May delivery 53-64, buyers; May and June delivery 53-64, sellers; June and July delivery 53-64, sellers; July and August delivery 53-64, sellers; August and Sep-

BUMPER DELIVERY 8:54-84, sales; September and October deliveries 3:01-84, sales; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, February 14—Cotton steady; sales 579 bales; receipts 6,200 bales; stock 1,000 bales; middling 10½¢ net receipts 692; gross 770; cotton 232.75¢.

GALVESTON, February 14—Cotton easy; middling 10½¢ net receipts 1,000 bales; sales none; stock 1,410; 34/32c; exports coastwise 1,574.

NORFOLK, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 11-16; net receipts 2,570; sales 1,000; stock 1,410; 34/32c; exports Great Britain 5448; coastwise 1,340.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14—Cotton nominal; middling net receipts none bales; gross 2,265; sales none; to spinnery none; exports 10,577; cotton 10.90¢; coastwise 2,265.

LOS ANGELES, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼¢ net receipts 250 bales; gross 818; sales none; stock none.

HONG KONG, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 9-10; net receipts 500 bales; gross 336; sales none; stock 5,590.

SHANGHAI, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 10½¢ net receipts 42 bales; gross 42; sales none; stock 15,207; exports to Great Britain 1,306.

CANTON, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 10½¢ net receipts 2,221 bales; gross 2,221; sales 400; stock 8,820; exports coastwise 3,382.

YOKOHAMA, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 9-10; net receipts 4,084 bales; gross 4,583; sales 2,000; stock 32,102; exports to France 4,453.

MOBILE, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9-10; net receipts 1,087; gross 1,110; sales 0; stock 1,575; exports coastwise 1,087.

MEMPHIS, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 10½¢ net receipts 3,560 bales; shipments 2,281; sales 2,400; stock 115,013.

AUGUSTA, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 10½¢ net receipts 3,560 bales; shipments 2,281; sales none; stock 20,761.

ST. CHARLES, February 14.—Cotton quiver; middling up to net receipts 6½; futures rose 9½; sales 300; stock 27,000.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Trading opened 3/4¢ lower, influenced by weak European advices and de. clined 1/2¢ more. Later the market advanced 1/32¢, but free selling at an advance turned the course of the market down and prices receded 1/32¢: May closed 1/4¢ lower than yesterday, while June and July closed unchanged.

Corn ruled quiet and steady and fluctuated within 1/4¢ range.

Wheat were strong and prices averaged higher.

Lard was quiet irregular within narrow range and closed unchanged.

Meat was steady and dull, closing about 1/2¢ lower. Short ribs were active and closed 1/2¢ higher.

The following was the range in the leading futures of Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
Wheat	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
February	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
May	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
CORN			
February	34	34	34
May	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
COFFEE			
February	25	25	25 1/2
May	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
COY.			
February	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 9/16
May	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 22/25
MEAT			
February	6 85	6 57 1/2	6 87 1/2
May	6 65	6 7 1/2	6 67 1/2
COY.			
February	5 75	5 83	5 85
May	5 95	6 02 1/2	6 02 1/2

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The petroleum market opened firm at 89 1/2¢, and declined to 89 1/4¢ in early

and the standard brood, and on the announced
 making of an advance in the refined market advanced
 sharply and sold at 91½c, closing strong at 91½c. A
 covering of shorts on the discovery of an error in the
 reported production helped the advance.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OF OFFICE.
 ATLANTA, February 14, 1933.
Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 14—Flour, southern dist.
 common to fair extra 3.61@3.65; good to choice
 3.65@3.70. Wheat spot dist. and 34½c; lower No.
 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34½c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 4, 34½c; lower
 No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34½c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 4, 34½c.
 No. 2 red February 90¢; May 90½. Corn spot weaker:
 No. 2, 43½c; No. 3, 43½c; No. 4, 43½c; No. 5, 43½c.
 In elevator: options fair, February
 44½c; No. 2, 44½c; No. 3, 44½c; No. 4, 44½c.
 and steady; February 50½c; May 52½. No. 2 spot 50½c
 and 51½c; mixed western 50½c. Hops quiet and firm,
 1932 crop, 1933 crop.

ATLANTA, February 14—Flour, Best patent 3.65@3.70;
 No. 1, 3.65@3.70; No. 2, 3.65@3.70; No. 3, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 4, 3.65@3.70; No. 5, 3.65@3.70; No. 6, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 7, 3.65@3.70; No. 8, 3.65@3.70; No. 9, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 10, 3.65@3.70; No. 11, 3.65@3.70; No. 12, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 13, 3.65@3.70; No. 14, 3.65@3.70; No. 15, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 16, 3.65@3.70; No. 17, 3.65@3.70; No. 18, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 19, 3.65@3.70; No. 20, 3.65@3.70; No. 21, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 22, 3.65@3.70; No. 23, 3.65@3.70; No. 24, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 25, 3.65@3.70; No. 26, 3.65@3.70; No. 27, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 28, 3.65@3.70; No. 29, 3.65@3.70; No. 30, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 31, 3.65@3.70; No. 32, 3.65@3.70; No. 33, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 34, 3.65@3.70; No. 35, 3.65@3.70; No. 36, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 37, 3.65@3.70; No. 38, 3.65@3.70; No. 39, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 40, 3.65@3.70; No. 41, 3.65@3.70; No. 42, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 43, 3.65@3.70; No. 44, 3.65@3.70; No. 45, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 46, 3.65@3.70; No. 47, 3.65@3.70; No. 48, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 49, 3.65@3.70; No. 50, 3.65@3.70; No. 51, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 52, 3.65@3.70; No. 53, 3.65@3.70; No. 54, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 55, 3.65@3.70; No. 56, 3.65@3.70; No. 57, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 58, 3.65@3.70; No. 59, 3.65@3.70; No. 60, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 61, 3.65@3.70; No. 62, 3.65@3.70; No. 63, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 64, 3.65@3.70; No. 65, 3.65@3.70; No. 66, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 67, 3.65@3.70; No. 68, 3.65@3.70; No. 69, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 70, 3.65@3.70; No. 71, 3.65@3.70; No. 72, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 73, 3.65@3.70; No. 74, 3.65@3.70; No. 75, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 76, 3.65@3.70; No. 77, 3.65@3.70; No. 78, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 79, 3.65@3.70; No. 80, 3.65@3.70; No. 81, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 82, 3.65@3.70; No. 83, 3.65@3.70; No. 84, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 85, 3.65@3.70; No. 86, 3.65@3.70; No. 87, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 88, 3.65@3.70; No. 89, 3.65@3.70; No. 90, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 91, 3.65@3.70; No. 92, 3.65@3.70; No. 93, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 94, 3.65@3.70; No. 95, 3.65@3.70; No. 96, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 97, 3.65@3.70; No. 98, 3.65@3.70; No. 99, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 100, 3.65@3.70; No. 101, 3.65@3.70; No. 102, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 103, 3.65@3.70; No. 104, 3.65@3.70; No. 105, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 106, 3.65@3.70; No. 107, 3.65@3.70; No. 108, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 109, 3.65@3.70; No. 110, 3.65@3.70; No. 111, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 112, 3.65@3.70; No. 113, 3.65@3.70; No. 114, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 115, 3.65@3.70; No. 116, 3.65@3.70; No. 117, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 118, 3.65@3.70; No. 119, 3.65@3.70; No. 120, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 121, 3.65@3.70; No. 122, 3.65@3.70; No. 123, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 124, 3.65@3.70; No. 125, 3.65@3.70; No. 126, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 127, 3.65@3.70; No. 128, 3.65@3.70; No. 129, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 130, 3.65@3.70; No. 131, 3.65@3.70; No. 132, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 133, 3.65@3.70; No. 134, 3.65@3.70; No. 135, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 136, 3.65@3.70; No. 137, 3.65@3.70; No. 138, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 139, 3.65@3.70; No. 140, 3.65@3.70; No. 141, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 142, 3.65@3.70; No. 143, 3.65@3.70; No. 144, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 145, 3.65@3.70; No. 146, 3.65@3.70; No. 147, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 148, 3.65@3.70; No. 149, 3.65@3.70; No. 150, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 151, 3.65@3.70; No. 152, 3.65@3.70; No. 153, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 154, 3.65@3.70; No. 155, 3.65@3.70; No. 156, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 157, 3.65@3.70; No. 158, 3.65@3.70; No. 159, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 160, 3.65@3.70; No. 161, 3.65@3.70; No. 162, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 163, 3.65@3.70; No. 164, 3.65@3.70; No. 165, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 166, 3.65@3.70; No. 167, 3.65@3.70; No. 168, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 169, 3.65@3.70; No. 170, 3.65@3.70; No. 171, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 172, 3.65@3.70; No. 173, 3.65@3.70; No. 174, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 175, 3.65@3.70; No. 176, 3.65@3.70; No. 177, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 178, 3.65@3.70; No. 179, 3.65@3.70; No. 180, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 181, 3.65@3.70; No. 182, 3.65@3.70; No. 183, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 184, 3.65@3.70; No. 185, 3.65@3.70; No. 186, 3.65@3.70;
 No. 187, 3.65@3.70; No. 188, 3.65@3.70; No. 189, 3.65@3.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Coffee output, which is being shipped to Rio, carries common to prime 19/16-18/16. Sugar steady and firm; Louisiana open kettle choice 44¢; P. H. 43¢; C. 42¢; 100 lb. centrifugals plantation 41¢; 100 lb. centrifugals choice 40¢; white cane 39¢; white 38¢; white 37¢; choice 36¢; 100 lb. cane 35¢; 100 lb. cane 34¢; 100 lb. cane 33¢; 100 lb. cane 32¢; 100 lb. cane 31¢; 100 lb. cane 30¢; 100 lb. cane 29¢; 100 lb. cane 28¢; 100 lb. cane 27¢; 100 lb. cane 26¢; 100 lb. cane 25¢; 100 lb. cane 24¢; 100 lb. cane 23¢; 100 lb. cane 22¢; 100 lb. cane 21¢; 100 lb. cane 20¢; 100 lb. cane 19¢; 100 lb. cane 18¢; 100 lb. cane 17¢; 100 lb. cane 16¢; 100 lb. cane 15¢; 100 lb. cane 14¢; 100 lb. cane 13¢; 100 lb. cane 12¢; 100 lb. cane 11¢; 100 lb. cane 10¢; 100 lb. cane 9¢; 100 lb. cane 8¢; 100 lb. cane 7¢; 100 lb. cane 6¢; 100 lb. cane 5¢; 100 lb. cane 4¢; 100 lb. cane 3¢; 100 lb. cane 2¢; 100 lb. cane 1¢; 100 lb. cane 0¢.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS. February 14—Previous dull, weak.
Lard, prime steam nominal at \$9. Dry
cured meats small lot. Shoulders 8 1/2; long
clear ribs 16; clear rib short clear 6 1/2. Bacon,
boxed 10; ham, boxed 10 1/2; clear rib 10;
shorter 9.55-7; shorter 7.10-2 1/2; hams 10-12

LOUISVILLE. February 14—Provisions quiet.
Bacon, clear sides 7.75; clear ribs 8.12 1/2; shoulders
7.35. Bids include clear rib sides 7.50; clear
rib 8.00; hams 10.00; shoulders 7.00.
Sugar-cured 10.50-11 1/2. Lard, choice steam 7 1/2.

NEW YORK. February 14—Pork active; new mess
112-108 1/2-9. Middle west; short clear 6.00. Lard,
western western 5.00-5.25; city steam 5.00; options
February 6.99; May 7.00; refined active.

CHICAGO. February 14—Cash quotations were as
follows: Mess pork \$11.00. Lard 8 1/2-8 3/4. Short

ATLANTA, February 13—Pork loaves at \$11.75. Lard easy at 6.90. Bulk meats easy, short ribs 6.12 1/2. Bacon easy, short-cure 7.50.

ATLANTA, February 4—The following are ruling cash prices today: Corn 42 1/2. Corn shorts 42. Sugar-cured hams 11 1/2. Sides 12 1/2. Lard, Pure leaf, tierces 9 1/2. Corned 5.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 11—Apples \$20.00/30.00 per cask. Lemons 10.00/12.00. Oranges 10.00/12.00. Cocoanuts 4-5 1/2. Pineapples 1-1 1/2 w/dor. Bananas—Selected 11.75/12.00. grapes 7-8 1/2 per pound. Raisins—18-20s. Raisins—New London 23.50. Apples 8-10 1/2. Apples 10-12 1/2. Apples 12-14 1/2. Apples 14-16 1/2. Apples 16-18 1/2. Apples 18-20 1/2. Apples 20-22 1/2. Apples 22-24 1/2. Apples 24-26 1/2. Apples 26-28 1/2. Apples 28-30 1/2. Apples 30-32 1/2. Apples 32-34 1/2. Apples 34-36 1/2. Apples 36-38 1/2. Apples 38-40 1/2. Apples 40-42 1/2. Apples 42-44 1/2. Apples 44-46 1/2. Apples 46-48 1/2. Apples 48-50 1/2. Apples 50-52 1/2. Apples 52-54 1/2. Apples 54-56 1/2. Apples 56-58 1/2. Apples 58-60 1/2. Apples 60-62 1/2. Apples 62-64 1/2. Apples 64-66 1/2. Apples 66-68 1/2. Apples 68-70 1/2. Apples 70-72 1/2. Apples 72-74 1/2. Apples 74-76 1/2. Apples 76-78 1/2. Apples 78-80 1/2. Apples 80-82 1/2. Apples 82-84 1/2. Apples 84-86 1/2. Apples 86-88 1/2. Apples 88-90 1/2. Apples 90-92 1/2. Apples 92-94 1/2. Apples 94-96 1/2. Apples 96-98 1/2. Apples 98-100 1/2. Apples 100-102 1/2. Apples 102-104 1/2. Apples 104-106 1/2. Apples 106-108 1/2. Apples 108-110 1/2. Apples 110-112 1/2. Apples 112-114 1/2. Apples 114-116 1/2. Apples 116-118 1/2. Apples 118-120 1/2. Apples 120-122 1/2. Apples 122-124 1/2. Apples 124-126 1/2. Apples 126-128 1/2. Apples 128-130 1/2. Apples 130-132 1/2. Apples 132-134 1/2. Apples 134-136 1/2. Apples 136-138 1/2. Apples 138-140 1/2. Apples 140-142 1/2. Apples 142-144 1/2. Apples 144-146 1/2. Apples 146-148 1/2. Apples 148-150 1/2. Apples 150-152 1/2. Apples 152-154 1/2. Apples 154-156 1/2. Apples 156-158 1/2. Apples 158-160 1/2. Apples 160-162 1/2. Apples 162-164 1/2. Apples 164-166 1/2. Apples 166-168 1/2. Apples 168-170 1/2. Apples 170-172 1/2. Apples 172-174 1/2. Apples 174-176 1/2. Apples 176-178 1/2. Apples 178-180 1/2. Apples 180-182 1/2. Apples 182-184 1/2. Apples 184-186 1/2. Apples 186-188 1/2. Apples 188-190 1/2. Apples 190-192 1/2. Apples 192-194 1/2. Apples 194-196 1/2. Apples 196-198 1/2. Apples 198-200 1/2. Apples 200-202 1/2. Apples 202-204 1/2. Apples 204-206 1/2. Apples 206-208 1/2. Apples 208-210 1/2. Apples 210-212 1/2. Apples 212-214 1/2. Apples 214-216 1/2. Apples 216-218 1/2. Apples 218-220 1/2. Apples 220-222 1/2. Apples 222-224 1/2. Apples 224-226 1/2. Apples 226-228 1/2. Apples 228-230 1/2. Apples 230-232 1/2. Apples 232-234 1/2. Apples 234-236 1/2. Apples 236-238 1/2. Apples 238-240 1/2. Apples 240-242 1/2. Apples 242-244 1/2. Apples 244-246 1/2. Apples 246-248 1/2. Apples 248-250 1/2. Apples 250-252 1/2. Apples 252-254 1/2. Apples 254-256 1/2. Apples 256-258 1/2. Apples 258-260 1/2. Apples 260-262 1/2. Apples 262-264 1/2. Apples 264-266 1/2. Apples 266-268 1/2. Apples 268-270 1/2. Apples 270-272 1/2. Apples 272-274 1/2. Apples 274-276 1/2. Apples 276-278 1/2. Apples 278-280 1/2. Apples 280-282 1/2. Apples 282-284 1/2. Apples 284-286 1/2. Apples 286-288 1/2. Apples 288-290 1/2. Apples 290-292 1/2. Apples 292-294 1/2. Apples 294-296 1/2. Apples 296-298 1/2. Apples 298-300 1/2. Apples 300-302 1/2. Apples 302-304 1/2. Apples 304-306 1/2. Apples 306-308 1/2. Apples 308-310 1/2. Apples 310-312 1/2. Apples 312-314 1/2. Apples 314-316 1/2. Apples 316-318 1/2. Apples 318-320 1/2. Apples 320-322 1/2. Apples 322-324 1/2. Apples 324-326 1/2. Apples 326-328 1/2. Apples 328-330 1/2. Apples 330-332 1/2. Apples 332-334 1/2. Apples 334-336 1/2. Apples 336-338 1/2. Apples 338-340 1/2. Apples 340-342 1/2. Apples 342-344 1/2. Apples 344-346 1/2. Apples 346-348 1/2. Apples 348-350 1/2. Apples 350-352 1/2. Apples 352-354 1/2. Apples 354-356 1/2. Apples 356-358 1/2. Apples 358-360 1/2. Apples 360-362 1/2. Apples 362-364 1/2. Apples 364-366 1/2. Apples 366-368 1/2. Apples 368-370 1/2. Apples 370-372 1/2. Apples 372-374 1/2. Apples 374-376 1/2. Apples 376-378 1/2. Apples 378-380 1/2. Apples 380-382 1/2. Apples 382-384 1/2. Apples 384-386 1/2. Apples 386-388 1/2. Apples 388-390 1/2. Apples 390-392 1/2. 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[illegible]

CINCINNATI, February 14—Whisky active and firm at \$1.03.
 CHICAGO, February 14—Whisky steady at \$1.03.
 CHICAGO, February 13—Whisky \$1.03.

Bagging and Ties.
 ATLANTA, February 14—Whisky. New arrow \$1.50; bagging—2 to 3 1/2 lbs; 14 lb—13 to 15 lb 12 1/2 lb.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
RAILROAD TIME TABLE
 Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. RY.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville—11:59 am	No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis—12:00 am
No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Cincinnati—2:18 pm	No. 14, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis—2:00 am
No. 13, from Cincinnati and Nashville—12:23 pm	No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville—12:42 am
No. 28, from Jessp and Macon—10:00 pm	No. 27, for Macon and Jacksonville—12:42 am
No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon—1:50 am	No. 18, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville—1:53 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
 No. 3, fast express, from Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon—10:00 am
 No. 15, accommodation from Griffin—8:00 am
 No. 17, from Savannah accommodation from Griffin—5:00 am
 No. 16, from Macon—5:00 am
 No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Euflavia and Albany—12:00 am
 No. 14, for Macon, Savannah—9:00 am
 No. 13, from Macon, Columbus, Albany and Euflavia—2:15 pm
 No. 12, from Albany Sunday accommodation for

No. 10, accommodation 1:10 pm
 From Havville 6:00 pm
 No. 1, through express 5:45 pm
 From Savannah 6:40 pm
 No. 2, accommodation 6:40 pm
 No. 15, from Atlanta 6:40 pm
 Albany and Macon 6:40 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'g'a. 6:32 am To Chat'an'oga. 7:50 am
 From Marietta. 8:35 am To Chat'an'oga. 1:38 pm
 From Marietta. 10:35 am To Chat'an'oga. 3:38 pm
 From Chat'g'a. 7:14 pm To Rome. 8:40 pm
 From Marietta. 2:58 pm To Marietta. 5:53 pm
 From Chat'g'a. 11:15 pm To Chat'an'oga. 11:15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montgomery. 6:50 am To Selma. 1:00 pm
 From Selma. 6:00 pm To Montgomery. 11:30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta. 6:30 am To Augusta. 8:00 am
 From Corvinto. 6:30 am To Corvinto. 8:00 am
 From Decatur. 10:15 am To Clarkston. 12:15 pm
 From Clarkston. 1:00 pm To Augusta. 2:45 pm
 From Corvinto. 6:45 am To Augusta. 8:15 pm
 From Augusta. 5:45 pm To Augusta. 11:15 pm
 From Decatur. 1:40 pm To Decatur. 6:45 pm

(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula. 8:00 am To Washington. 7:10 am
 From Lula. 11:00 am To Athens. 4:30 pm
 From Washington. 6:00 pm To Lula. 1:15 pm

FLORIDA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Star'k'le. 6:40 am To Birn'gham. 1:10 pm
 From Tal paosa. 9:30 am To Talapaosa. 6:00 pm
 From Birn'g'm. 9:32 pm To Tallapoosa. 12:40 pm

CLARKSTON.

From Clarkston. 12:10 pm To Clarkston. 1:25 pm
 From Clarkston. 12:42 pm To Decatur. 1:48 pm
 From Clarkston. 12:57 pm To Atlanta. 2:20 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley. 6:00 pm To Fort Valley. 6:45 am
 *Daily—Sunday only. All other trains daily ex-

Sept. 24, 1901. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule is effective November 11, 1893:

	No. 50 Daily	No. 51 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Leave Atlanta.....	1 20 pm	11 30 pm	4 00 pm	6 30 pm
Arrive Newnan.....	2 42 pm	12 38 am	5 03 pm	7 33 pm
"Laurens.....	3 45 pm	1 32 am	6 06 pm	8 36 pm
"Waynesboro.....	4 48 pm	2 35 am	7 09 pm	9 39 pm
"Opelika.....	4 55 pm	2 45 am	7 16 pm	9 46 pm
Arrive Columbus.....	6 50 pm	10 40 am		
Arrive Montgomery.....	7 00 pm	7 25 am		
Arrive Poncahola.....	3 30 am	2 00 pm		
Arrive Mobile.....	3 20 am	1 50 pm		
Arrive New Orleans.....	5 50 am	2 40 pm		
Leave Montgomery.....	2 50 pm	4 45 am		

OK SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

Leave Montgomery.....	7 20 pm	8 10 am		
Arrive Selma.....	12 12 pm	11 45 am		
"Arkport.....	9 02 am	8 20 pm		
"Meridian.....	4 03 am			

	No. 91 Daily	No. 93 Daily	No. 97 Daily
leave New Orleans...	7 00 a.m.	3 30 p.m.	
" " Mobile	12 10 p.m.	8 00 p.m.	
" " Tennahouss	5 59 p.m.	10 00 a.m.	
arrive Montgomery...	7 40 p.m.	12 a.m.	
" " Selma	4 40 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	
leave Akron	12 35 p.m.	10 0 a.m.	
" " Montgomery...	12 35 p.m.	10 0 a.m.	
" " Selma	8 10 a.m.	1 13 p.m.	
" " Columbus	5 59 p.m.	10 00 a.m.	
" " West Point	3 20 p.m.	3 50 a.m.	7 30 a.m.
" " LeTrangne	3 45 p.m.	4 28 a.m.	7 60 a.m.
" " New Orleans	4 05 p.m.	4 48 a.m.	8 05 a.m.
arrive Atlanta	6 00 p.m.	6 50 a.m.	10 30 a.m.

Train 50 and 61 carry Pullman Palace Buffet car between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Pullman between New Orleans and Selma. Train 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and New York.

CECIL GABBETT, CLAS C. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Jan. 31—

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PENNYROYL PILLS
 RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.




Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never fail.
 Ask for Chichester's English
 Diamond Brand, in red wax
 paper boxes, sealed with the
 Diamond Brand. At Druggists,
 apothecaries, and all good
 grocers. Beware of cheap
 imitations. If you have
 none other, send for
 boxes loose, pill wrappers and
 dangerous counterfeits. Read of damage, the
 authorities and the "Red Cross" medicine.
 Refer by return mail, 10,000 testi-
 monials from LAMBS, CROOKED BACKS, etc.
 Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.
 jans-wed fri and wky

Chicago-based manufacturers of
safety and equipment
Fine illustrations describing
various techniques and
of human Corps including
porting Materials, Trimming,
and
Amateur Bands, Kerosene and
Drum Major's Tactics, By Laws, and
of Students



BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAC
tion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes
which waive homestead rights and all the exempt
ones. We now send, postpaid, the above described
book, 120 in a book, for \$10, or a book of 50 for \$5.
We have also a book of 100 in a book, for \$10. If
you want a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad
note with mortgage clause." We send these post-
paid, 100 in a book, for \$10, 50 in a book for \$5.

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TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

James R. Wylie, Pres. | W. J. Van Dyke, V. Pres.
Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES R. WYLIE,	W. A. MOORE,
W. J. VAN DYKE,	P. H. HARRALSON,
EDWARD S. PRATT,	C. McGEHEE,
CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,	

Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.

FOR SALE.

10.00 Columbus 5 per cent bonds, due 1902.
10.00 C. and A. bonds, due 1903.
10.00 Sibley Mfg Co. 6 per cent bonds.
5.00 Georgia Improvement Co. stock.
2.00 Atlanta Home Insurance Company stock.
2.00 Atlanta Compress Company stock.
10.00 Georgia Railway stock.
5.00 Capital City Bank stock.
5.00 East Atlanta Land Company stock.
5.00 Germania Loan and Banking Co. stock.
2.00 Sheffield Coal and Iron company stock.
2.00 Sheffield Coal and Iron company stock.
5.00 Mechanics' Loan and Building Co. stock.
8.00 Exposition Cotton Mills stock.
10.00 Peters Park stock.
10.00 to loan.

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MARVIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER.

JONES AND FULLER

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State bonds of all kinds for sale or exchange.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
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Capital and Undivided Profits,
\$375,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4 1/2 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

CAPITAL CITY BANK
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
OR, WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.
Capital and Undivided Profits, \$440,000.
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Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers respectively solicited. Special feature made of Savings Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND
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 ingles, lables, flooring and ceiling, best in quality.
 Price for lumber delivered to E. P. D. Co. 10%
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Do Four Ours Dyeing, at Home.
 They will dye everything. They are sold every-
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 they do not crook or smut; 40 colors. For sale by
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Big St has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhea and Gleet. I prescribe and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
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PRICE, 21 Cts.

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We want buyers for Two car loads of Choice Oranges,
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Five car loads No. 1 Timothy Hay.
Fifty barrels A1 Ribbon Cane Syrup.

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All long standing and complicated diseases
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Sleeper Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.							
to Atlanta.....	6:00am	7:15pm	2:15pm	11:00am	5:00pm	*9:00pm	11:00pm
via Savannah.....	7:00am	8:15pm	3:15pm	12:00pm	*8:15pm		
via Griffin.....	8:15am	8:45pm	4:01pm	3:45am	7:00pm	*9:00pm	
via Columbus, via Griffin.....	10:00am	10:00pm	6:15pm	10:00pm			
via Eufaula via Macon.....	1:21 pm	2:40 pm	4:22 pm				
via Albany.....	2:00 pm	3:50 am	10:45 pm				
via Savannah.....	2:40 pm	4:15 pm	11:00 pm				
via Thomasville via Albany.....	5:20 pm	5:20 pm	8:00 am				
via Waycross via Albany.....	6:00 pm	9:15 am	5:00 am				
via Brunswick via Albany.....	7:00 pm	10:00 am	6:00 am				
via Jacksonville via Savannah.....	7:00 pm	11:40 am					
via Jacksonville via Albany.....	8:10 pm	11:40 am	7:10 am				
via Gainesville via Albany.....			1:10 pm				
For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Tabboton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Syl- ver Spring, Tenn., Lexington, Ky., Louisville, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn., see the 6:30 a. m. train from the Atlanta A. L.							
via Savannah.....			7:20 pm		11:00 pm		
via Eufaula.....	11:35 am	10:45 pm					
via Albany.....	1:00 pm	10:55 am	6:00 am	2:35 pm			
via Columbus, via Griffin.....	2:00 pm	1:00 pm	6:45 pm	4:40 pm			
via Macon.....	5:00 pm	5:30 am	1:15 am	8:45 pm*	7:45 am	5:55 am	
via Griffin.....	6:01 pm	5:38 am	11:00 am	9:00 am*	8:00 am	1:10 pm	
via Columbus.....	7:00 pm	6:00 am	12:24 pm	9:55 am	8:45 am	1:10 pm	
via Atlanta.....	8:40 pm	7:00 am	11:10 pm	10:25 pm*	9:35 am	8:00 am	1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on tickets for Atlanta.

Through cars between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin on 2:15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all sleepers and sleeping car berth tickets sold at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to

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BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This line is operated under our management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via SAVANNAH, and our agent steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire of the agents of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride, and will be able to return to Atlanta at a lower rate than by any other route.

Freight from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip tickets will be sold at a rate sufficient to return to Atlanta at a lower rate than by any other route.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this time are appointed to sail for February as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.		SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.	
Pier 55, North River 3 p. m.		Central or 90° Meridian Time.	
City of Savannah.	Saturday, February 5	City of Savannah.	Friday, Feb. 1, 7 00 a. m.
City of Savannah.	Saturday, February 5	Nacoochee.	Friday, Feb. 1, 7 00 a. m.

City of Augusta.	Thursday, February 7	Chattahoochee.	Wednesday, Feb. 6	10 00 a m
City of Savannah.	Friday, February 8	City of Savannah.	Thursday, Feb. 8	12 00 p m
City of Savannah.	Tuesday, February 12	Tallahassee.	Monday, Feb. 11	10 00 a m
City of Savannah.	Thursday, February 14	City of Augusta.	Wednesday, Feb. 13	4 00 p m
City of Savannah.	Friday, February 15	Chattahoochee.	Thursday, Feb. 14	12 00 p m
Chattahoochee.	Tuesday, February 19	Chattahoochee.	Monday, Feb. 18	7 30 a m
Chattahoochee.	Thursday, February 21	City of Savannah.	Wednesday, Feb. 20	8 00 a m
City of Savannah.	Friday, February 22	Chattahoochee.	Thursday, Feb. 21	8 00 a m
City of Savannah.	Saturday, February 23	City of Augusta.	Monday, Feb. 22	2 00 p m
Chattahoochee.	Tuesday, February 25	Tallahassee.	Wednesday, Feb. 23	4 00 p m
Tallahassee.	Thursday, February 28			

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—8 p m.

City of Macon.	Thursday, February 7
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 14
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 21
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 28

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

Gate City.	Thursday, Feb. 7	11 00 a m
City of Macon.	Thursday, Feb. 14	5 00 p m
Gate City.	Thursday, Feb. 21	11 00 a m
City of Macon.	Thursday, Feb. 28	5 00 p m

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
 (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

City of Macon.	Thursday, February 7
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 14
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 21
City of Macon.	Thursday, February 28

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
 (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Gate City.	Thursday, Feb. 7	11 00 a m
City of Macon.	Thursday, Feb. 14	5 00 p m
Gate City.	Thursday, Feb. 21	11 00 a m
City of Macon.	Thursday, Feb. 28	5 00 p m

nia.	Saturday, February 2	Juniata.....	Saturday, Feb. 2, 7.00 a m
nia.	Saturday, February 9	Dewong.....	Saturday, Feb. 9, 7.00 p m
nia.	Saturday, February 16	Dewong.....	Saturday, Feb. 16, 6.00 a m
nia.	Saturday, February 23	Dewong.....	Saturday, Feb. 23, 11.00 a m

In connection with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight line from Baltimore, steamships sailing each week every five days.

For further information rates, etc., apply to

H. RHETT, Gen. Agent, 101 Broadway, New York.	RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah, Ga.
L. WALKER, Agent, For S. A. K., New York.	W. L. JAMES, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
G. ANDERSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.	C. M. SORREL, Agent, South Third St. & Co., Savannah, Ga.
A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agent, Savannah, Ga.	D. W. APPLER, General Agent, Atlantic, Ga.
T. CHALTON, Gen'l Frt. Agent, Savannah, Ga.	J. E. WEBB, General Agent, W. F. SHELLEMAN, Trans. Manager.

WITHOUT A CHARTER.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT
ON THE GEORGIA MUTUAL AID.

WHAT PRESIDENT VERDERY SAYS.

An Insurance Company Which Under Legal Advice Has Been Doing Business Without a Charter and the Payment of Taxes—On Being Called to Test by the Comptroller-General It Concludes to suspend Operations.

The Georgia Mutual Aid society will be reported to Solicitor O'Bryan for prosecution. It is a life insurance company, and in addition to giving death benefits gives sick and accident benefits. Mr. J. J. Verderer is the president and Mr. L. D. Simmons is the secretary and treasurer.

For the future is, according to the comptroller general, this:

The Georgia Mutual Aid has no charter, has no license, pays no taxes, has never had a charter, has never had a license, has never paid any taxes, and still the indications are that it is doing business right along.

This information comes from Comptroller-General Wright, who says, also, that this company has never made any statement, as required by law.

When all these facts came to the knowledge of the comptroller general he called the company to law. Yesterday Secretary and Treasurer Simmons was interviewed by Comptroller Wright and stated that his brother, who is a lawyer, told him that the Mutual Aid society did not need any charter to do business.

The comptroller says that this is no excuse at all. This company, like all other insurance companies doing business in Georgia, is amenable to the law, and the penalties prescribed for violating the same are set down in 4310 of the code.

In other words, an insurance company which does business without a charter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Comptroller-General Wright will report the Georgia Mutual Aid society to Solicitor Frank O'Bryan, the prosecuting officer of the city court, today.

The comptroller-general has in his possession a blank certificate of membership of the Georgia Mutual Aid, which shows that J. J. Verderer is president and L. D. Simmons secretary and treasurer.

The Georgia Mutual Aid has an office on Broad street, but the name could not be found in the last city directory. Mr. James J. Verderer was interviewed in reference to the above last night, and said: "In relation to the Georgia Mutual Aid society I have only this to say. We did not think that there was enough money in doing business if we incurred the expense of getting a charter, paying taxes, etc., and consulted Mr. C. J. Simmons, our attorney, about it. He stated that it was his impression that we did not need a charter to conduct a mutual aid business on the sick and accident benefit plan. As Comptroller-General Wright has notified us that the Georgia Mutual Aid society is amenable to the law governing regular insurance companies, we have decided to suspend operations. It was not our intention to violate any law whatever, and in doing business without a charter we were simply acting in accordance with legal advice. That's all."

GOUNOD DISCUSSED.

A Splendid Evening With the Literature and Art Circle.

Yesterday evening, at the church of Our Father, the Literature and Art circle discussed Gounod.

The exercises were opened by the reading of a short biographical sketch of Gounod by Mr. George L. Chaney.

Mr. Salter gave an explanation of the work to be rendered and presented at the piano and led the singing.

The voices were Messrs. Alec. Smith, Cole, Shepherd and Burbank, and Mrs. A. G. Smith, Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Alice White.

These singers had all studied the work of Gounod for several weeks, and the result was a splendid rendition of the solo and chorus.

Following was the program:

MORS ET VITA: GOUNOD.

FIRST PART.

1. Requiem—"Rest and peace eternal, Lord! in mercy give to them."

"Thou, God, art praised in Zion."

2. "Ah, what shall we then be pleading?"

3. "Happy are we with such a Savior fulfilling our redemption."

4. "Lord, for anguish hear us mourning."

5. "With the faithful dead to place us."

6. "While the wicked are confounded."

7. "Day of vengeance, day of mourning."

8. "Mighty Savior, Jesus Christ."

9. "Agnus Dei."

SECOND PART.

1. "To God high and holy."

2. "Behold Him for judgment."

3. "The righteous shall enter into life eternal."

THIRD PART.

1. "And I, John, behead the holy city."

2. "Behold Him for judgment."

Chorus—"Lo, the tabernacle of God is with men."

3. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

4. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

5. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

6. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

7. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

8. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

9. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

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31. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

32. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

33. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

34. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

THE HERBERG ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Arrival of the Superintendent and Matron
—The Condition of the Work.

Mr. Louis A. Son and wife, of New York City, who are to have the management of the Herberg Orphan Asylum, reached Atlanta yesterday morning and registered at the Kimball, where accommodations had been secured for them by Mr. Joseph Hirsch, chairman of the building committee of the institution.

Mr. Son is to be the superintendent of the asylum and his wife is to be its matron. Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Son, accompanied by Mr. Hirsch, visited the asylum where the superintendent and matron were shown through the building, which is now practically completed. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the size and arrangements of the asylum.

The institution will be opened March 4th. The only remaining work to be done is to sweep out the building, scour the floors, and wipe off the windows.

Mr. Hirsch says that the asylum will open with about thirty children, ranging in age from four and a half to thirteen years. Thirteen of these children are in Baltimore, seven are in Augusta, and the others are in Charleston, Goldsboro, North Carolina, and in various points in North and South Carolina. Atlanta furnishes only one of the entire number.

Besides giving these children a good education, they will be taught to work, so that when they are fourteen years of age they can commence life by earning their own support. Mr. Son says that at that age this management will secure employment for the boys and girls, and none of them will be sent away from the asylum without a good situation provided for them where they can earn an honest living.

The way to get rich is to settle down to something and stick to it. Grand Republic Cigars and Bifos will stand this pressure. Sold by all reliable dealers.

The Latest Literature of the day in magazines, novels and periodicals of all kinds can be had at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Opening of Providence Infirmary.

The undersigned executive committee charged with the administration of the Providence Infirmary, located at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, announce that it is now open for reception of patients, being fitted up in all respects as a first class private hospital.

The institution is prepared to accommodate male and female patients, in separate departments, including children and lying-in women, and has all the appliances for comfort and convenience.

The building has been completely remodeled and entirely refurnished, the outfit of the apartments being tasteful and elegant, and competent nurses attend to all wants of the sick. Every variety of cases not contagious or insane receives appropriate treatment in the surgical, medical, gynecological and obstetrical departments under the care of a professional staff, composed of Drs. T. S. Powell, W. D. Blizell, A. C. Holmes and W. S. P. Fells, together with the undersigned. One of this staff will be in daily attendance at the infirmary to meet all the requirements of the sick.

Communications may be addressed to any member of the staff, or to the Providence infirmary direct.

G. G. Roy, M. D.,
J. McF. Gaston, M. D.,
Wm. Perrin Nicholson, M. D.,
Executive Committee.
Atlanta, Ga., January 20th, 1889.

When tired and feeling like you want something and do not know what that something is, get a Dog's Head cigar. It will please you.

A CARD.

We have just received a fresh car load of that fine legal Patent Flour, the same of all flour, the housewife's delight. If you have a special fancy cake, bread or pie to make and want an extra quality pastry, be sure you come to our store, buy one sack of Royal Patent Flour, and will, after a trial, be convinced that it is the finest flour to be had. During the coming week we will receive about 500 pounds of that fancy Jersey Butter at the low price of 35 cents per pound. We have just received a new invoice of those famous Saratoga chips, which we receive weekly. We also have a very fancy new cracker, milk biscuit, which we think is the finest in Atlanta. We ask a trial and your judgment. We will receive two fresh lots of Dove Hams, small, during this week; come early and select the size you want. It is a hard matter to get first class lard. We are happy to announce to our friends that we can furnish you with an extra fancy quality—the purest, best in the world.

It is a point in our business method that we test, examine everything that we sell before purchase, which, in our judgment, must be the best. We will be pleased to show any and all who call our entire new stock of all kinds of fresh meats. And which have just been received. Just think! Nothing shop worn, all new and fresh. We have fresh Graham Flour, Kenosha Mills Out Meal, A, B and C sizes, and the best large Carolina fancy head Rice in Atlanta. We will save you twenty per cent on all your purchases this coming week; so come over and give us an opportunity to prove our assertions. We will give you twelve pounds of best Granulated Sugar for your pains. Remember our fancy Jersey Butter at 35 cents per pound. We guarantee every pound. It does not melt, it will retain your money.

HOYT & THORN,
77 1/2 Whitehall.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 23 Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographic work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need any of this line give them a call.

Papa, did you bring mama Tynes's Neuralgia Pills? Hurry back and get them. Everybody says they will cure her.

"Ship us ten thousand Grand Republic Cigarettes every ten days until we receive them." Is the kind of talk we get from the jobbers where the goods have been introduced. Sold by all reliable dealers.

LUCY HINTON,

The Name of the Finest Brand of Tobacco Manufactured.

Who has not heard of this famous brand of chewing tobacco? It is conceded to be the best manufactured in America, and has been sold in every part of the United States. Lucy Hinton has made out of stock from one to two years old, being selected with the greatest care. It is made by the great house of T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.

Seidenberg & Co.'s

Best 5c Cigar. C. O. Tyner.

Big Chance to Make Money.

The stock of A. Shulhafer, consisting of plumbers' supplies and gas fixtures, will be closed out regardless of cost. Examine stock and make me a bid.

A. P. STEWART,
Receiver for A. Shulhafer,
84 Whitehall Street.

Seidenberg & Co.'s

Best 5c Cigar. C. O. Tyner.

To Give Away.

A large amount of choice chips, spauls and sand on the new capitol grounds, make excellent walks and walks; can be had for nothing if taken soon. Apply at office, corner Washington and Hunter streets.

MILLER & BROS.,
202 N. Broad St.

It is no use talking; the Dog's Head cigar is the best 5 cent smoke on the market. All who have tried them say so. fri wed mon

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
See Our Elegant Stock
OF
Artists, and Remarque Proof Etchings

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published.
Picture Frames Made to Order

The largest stock of all the latest designs in monograms and the finest workmanship. All sizes and shapes. Needs for Portraits made to order. Artists' materials, complete assortment at lowest price. Give us a call.

THORNTON & GRUBB.
FISH

Greater reduction. We are determined to sell Fish cheaper than anybody. Red Snapper, retail, 6c per pound. Mullet, 5c. Other Fish in proportion. Cysters cheap.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.

No. 9, East Alabama street
7p un fol

Dr. Barry's
LUXOMNI.

The Gem of Female Remedies. Simple, safe and harmless; makes child-birth easy, shortens labor; lessens pain; diminishes danger of life to mother and child; a specific for painful, profuse, scanty and irregular monthly sickness. Put up in form of tea, which will make two gallons of the medicine. Sent by mail, post-paid \$1.00 per box, or six for \$5.00.

WE ISSUED SIX WARRANTS, which if directions are followed six boxes of Luxomni, and its adjunct, which will cost you nothing extra, will cure within six months, chronic congestion, inflammation, ulceration and falling of the womb, suppression or obstruction of the menstrual flow, flooding, whites, and all weakness of the generative organs, arising from any cause, or we return money. Write giving full history of case. Guarantees issued by JACOB'S PHARMACY COMPANY, Incorporated, P. O. box 357, Atlanta, Georgia.

For our standing we refer to Capital City Bank, Commercial agencies, Constitution.

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